

Our prices have been

SHAVED

to the finest points. Remember, not a back number in the lot-and our palicy is to get rid of the whole stock of Winter goods before any of it can be called a "back number." Quality, style, fit and general all-around

isn't changed because sizes are broken, and there happens to be but one or two of a kindleft. It is always an indication of popularity when there are but odd sizes left. Every attribute of virtue remains except the price, and that is shaved

MEN AT THE GRIDIRON DINNER.

cians Who Have "Fallen by the

Way"-Some of the Chief Guests.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.-The annual din

were distinguished men in all walks of life

tained in the matter of unique features,

burlesques of public affairs, "roasts" on

public men who were guests, new "stunts,"

songs and choruses. President Arthur W.

Dunn gave the keynote in welcoming the

guests, saying the "serious side was in

eclipse during Gridiron dinners, and from

the flashing of the gridiron until the end

there was abundant merriment. The menu

a rhyme for each letter, which hit off some

public man or passing event. The inaugu-

ration of the President furnished an oppor-

vigorously because he was not in the pro-

cession, and finally to appear with a moun-

tain lion and assert that he would have

Many men were present who are either

editors or business managers of large news-

was remembered by a song to the tune of

"Baby Mine," alleged to be his latest

train, and admonished to begin over again.

These, with other quips and jokes, were

enjoyed by the guests, even those who

Mr. Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese min-

venor, Joy, Kehoe, Littlefield, Morrell and

Lansing P. Beach, U. S. A.; Rear Admiral

land: Thomas F. Walsh, Paris commis-

sioner: ex-Governor David R. Francis,

Missouri: James D. Yeomans, Interstate-

commerce Commission, Frank B. Noyes,

president of the Associated Press; H. Clay

E. Stone, general manager of the Asso-

ciated Press, and a large number of news-

more of Grover.'

One-third off on all Ulsters and Fur Beaver Overcoats.

.. BONDS .. PUT ON THE GRIDIRON -WE OFFER-\$10,000 Knox County, Ind. \$25,000 City of Frankfort, Funding 4s \$2,500 Odon, Ind., Funding

U. S. Gov't coupon Union Traction Co. of Ind. \$20,000 Jackson County, Ind I elt R. R. Common Stock. Belt R. R. Preferred Stock. Indianapolis Fire Insurance Co. Stock, Ind. Title Guaranty & Loan Co. Stock.

Price and particulars upon application.

CAMPBELL, WILD & CO. 205 Stevenson Building.

MONEY 4% to 6% night at the Arlington Hotel. About 200 guests and members were at the handsome-Loaned upon improved city properly, granting bermission to make partial payments. Interest ly decorated tables. Among the guests raded according to location and character of

C. F. SAYLES, 127 East Market Street ..

DISSENSION AT HAVANA tries. The reputation of the club was sus-

CUBANS WRANGLE OVER PROPOSAL all being interspersed with bright speeches, FOR A STATE CHURCH.

Plan Is Squelched After an Acrimonious Debate-Dady's Equities in the Sanitation Work to Be Bought.

HAVANA, Jan. 26 .- The third section of the Cuban constitution, as submitted by cussed by the convention to-day. The first twelve articles of the section were accepted without debate, and it looked as though much work would be accomplished at this sitting. Article 13, however, regarding religion and the separation of church and state, brought out a flood of talk, lasting nearly four hours, and several amendments were offered, one by Senor Cisneros proposing to strike out the word "religion." Senor Cisneros objected to any refer-Llorente made a hot retort upon the tendencies of Senor Cisneros, and said the Cu- all the names had been read, a member of bans were not atheists. The amendments the club noted the absence of a distin-

A general discussion ensued, upon the motion of Senor Juan Gilberto Gomez to The latest arrival began immediately to shall be separate." Senors Nunez, Zayas church and state, and said they believed | immediately came in and accepted. He in guarding against any possibility of it in the future government.

the future government might want a union and that it would be best to leave the constitution so that such an arrangement | in a "Senate press gallery symposium," might be made. It might be politic, they where good stories on some were told. claimed, to have a union with such a sarily an uncivilized movement as the opposition intimated. The speakers cited the | were duly remembered. Uncle Joe Cannon the articles remains the same as in the original, with the exception of the stipula- to the hand-squeezing for 1904. Senator tion that the state shall pay no money for | Chandler was presented with a toy railroad the support of the church.

It was voted to hold night sesions of the

convention beginning on Monday next. with Mr. Dady, the American contractor, by Secretary Root, Justice Brown, Sena- only wisely, but with the most exact nicety to purchase all his rights in law and equity | tors Chandler, Depew and Carter, ex-Senain the project for sewering and paving Ha- | tor Gorman, ex-Governor Francis, of Misvana for \$250,000. This claim will be reim- souri, the Chinese minister, the Turkish the adoption of a principle upon which dibursed to the state by the sucessful bidder | minister and others. for the contract. The ayuntamiento has been instructed in a letter from Governor | Long and Hitchcock and Postmaster | than the one which was adopted-that the General Wood to prepare an advertise- General Emory Smith; Mr. Justice Brown, States should retain all power not specifiment for bids. According to the plans of Mr. Gray, bidders will be obliged to deposit | ister; Ali Ferrouh Bey, the Turkish | take no power not specifically granted. 5 per cent, of the amount of the contract | minister; Senators Carter, Chandler, De- | There was no occasion for any diminution and successful bidder must deposit 5 per | pew, Hanna, Platt of Connecticut, or enlargement, on the whole, of the usual cent. more before commencing the work. Scott, Spooner, Stewart and Wol- and recognized power of government. It Mr. Dady, under the new conditions, has cott; Representatives Allen, Cannon, Grosno more rights than other bidders. He is reported to have said that he was satisfied | Richardson, General H. C. Corbin, Genwith the award, and will enter the com- eral John M. Wilson, Major Richard L. power and a disposition to guard against petition for the contract.

WILL BUILD A REFINERY.

Owners of the Texas Oil Gusher Will President; Hon. Arthur P. Gorman, Mary-Pipe to Port Arthur.

PORT ARTHUR, Tex., Jan. 26.-At Beaumont to-day a contract was signed by which | Evans, commissioner of pensions; Melville springs, recently struck near Beaumont. will build a pipe line from their oil well to government bureaus and assistants to the deep water front at Port Arthur and at once erect at this place a large refinery and the necessary reservoirs for exporting and storing the oil. The considerations involved include right-of-way for the pipeline, a distance of fifteen miles, and 150 acres of land on the water front at Port Arthur, for slies for the refinery and tanks. The pipe line and storage tanks will be constructed immediately.

Another Texas Oil Strike.

CORPUS CHRISTI, Tex., Jan. 26-Oil was struck to-day on John Kennedy's ranch, near here, at a depth of 900 feet. The quality has not yet been determined.

PHIL BOEGLEN'S ARREST.

He Complained that He Was Badly river belongs to the whole nation." Treated by the Police.

Phil Boeglen, a saloon keeper at 1502 Columbia avenue, was arrested last night by Patrolmen Askins and Gillespie, and

bulance. He was carried into the turnkey's office on a stretcher and made such complaint that Police Surgeon Christian was ably disabled, as he claimed, but in his opinion had no cause to make the complaint he did. Boeglen indicated in his talk that he intended to prefer charges against the officers. He insisted upon the turnkey providing a carriage to convey him to his home after his father had signed a bond, but later walked away.

Clothes at a time."

Read

The Real-estate, For Sales, For Rents, etc., on Page 6.

Constitution of the United States No a Bar to Performing Unprecedent-

FORT WAYNE JURIST SPEAKS A' MARQUETTE CLUB DINNER.

Discusses the Flag and the Constitution, and Opposes the Position Taken by Gen. Harrison.

"Take-Offs" and "Roasts" for Politi-Fort Wayne, Ind., and K. M. Landis, who was private secretary to General Gresham when the latter was secretary of state under Cleveland, held to the administration Washington correspondents, was given to-

> The sentiment of the club seemed to be equally divided on the merits of the controversy. In the brief time allotted to the speakers they could only skim over the general issues involved. Messrs. Aldrich and Taylor confined themselves to carefully prepared arguments. Messrs. Smith and Landis treated the question from the popu-

Following is the address delivered by

come citizens of the United States and entitled to all the rights and immunities of citizens? Has the government of the United States no powers except those specifically conferred upon it by the Constitution? Is it a government or a limited agency? These are some of the questions involved in the topic you have propounded for discussion. "The Constitution was formed under circumstances of extreme emergency. It had become clear that the liberty won by the war of the revolution would be lost unless some better plan of union could be found and agreed to than that embodied in the Articles of Confederation. The plan proposed, and to accomplish which the Constitution was framed, contemplated a system or government which, taken all together Early in the dinner several members of and in all its parts, was without its like the club came into the dining room singing in history. There had been pure democracies, pure republics, and confederations of sovereign states, but the combination of fourteen separate governments in one system, each with its incidents of allegiance and citizenship and the reciprocal obligations which these words imply, was new in the world. As De Toqueville has remarked, it was a thing without a name. Under that system every man was to be a citizen of two governments at once-his State government and the United States government, each with its own laws, judges, courts and complete machinery of government. The States were intensely ealous of each other and the people of each State intensely devoted to its interests. dignity and independence. The problem another member, representing W. J. Bryan. | was to so select and parcel out the functions of government between these sovereignties that the States should retain grind out copy, and when five banners with all power not necessary to be surrendered for the common good, and the general government take none not necessary for the common defense, the preservation of internal tranquillity and the accomplishment of objects necessary for the general welfare, but impracticable of accomplishment Senors Gomez and Giberge argued that | marched out, the club sang "Four years | by the States acting severally. It was a delicate and difficult undertaking in itself. It was made more so by the wide divergence of views with which it was approached. One part of the people were so impressed with the danger of dissensions ducks," those who fell in the November among the States that they saw no chance of permanent union except in a central battle, or since in the senatorial elections,

> DIVISION OF POWER. "There was a necessity, therefore, that the division of power between the national of statement. This was possible only by vision should rest. And for this no prin-Among the guests were Secretaries Root, ciple could meet the case more perfectly cally surrendered, and the United States

Shanghai; Ernest Von Halle, Germany; thing. One is wise; the other would be George B. Cortelyou, secretary to the foolish.

a particular power, such as the power to establish a church, ought to be withheld. but the human mind has not the prescience to foresee all the powers which may be necessary for the government to exercise for the well being of society. There was no attempt to thus circumscribe by final definition the powers of state governments. paper and railroad men and heads of They had all the power of sovereignty before the adoption of the Constitution, and they retained them all less those which they surrendered to the United States, and subject to such limitations as they put in their own Constitutions. That is their status to-day.

been the supremest folly. "We would not do it now if the work may do this, and this, and nothing more?

WHAT WE HAVE BEEN TAUGHT. "As the partition of the powers of gov-

sion. The great fact that the government of the United States is one of limited powers has been taught us from childhood. It has been repeated in judicial decisions, treatises on constitutional law, political speeches, newspaper discussions, table talk speeches, newspaper discussions, table talk to what state of facts any law or constitutional law, political to what state of facts any law or constitutional law, political to what state of facts any law or constitutional law, political to what state of facts any law or constitutional law, political to what state of facts any law or constitutional law, political to what state of facts any law or constitutional law, political to what state of facts any law or constitutional law, political to what state of facts any law or constitutional law, political to what state of facts any law or constitutional law, political to what state of facts any law or constitutional law, political to what state of facts any law or constitutional law, political to what state of facts any law or constitutional law, political to what state of facts any law or constitutional law, political to what state of facts any law or constitutional law, political to what state of facts any law or constitutional law, political to what state of facts any law or constitutional law, political to what state of facts any law or constitutional law, political to what state of facts any law or constitutional law, political to what state of facts any law or constitutions. and fireside gab, until it has grown into us stitutional provision applies. The courts s as one of those truths to which there is no are doing that every day. It is imposexception and which is not to be questioned on any ground whatever. But in all this it. An old illustration is the case of a century of repetition of unchallenged doctrines, what have we been thinking about and talking about? About the relations between the federal government and the State in a fit and a surgeon bled him where he governments and their citizens, respec- lay. The court decided that the law did not

which inheres in sovereignty less only such

"Proceeding upon these principles, relation to the powers of the federal gov- should say, for illustration, that the proernment must be rejected as irrelevant to vision protecting life, liberty and property his question.

"It is far more to the point to consider law is applicable to the Philippines. I what we have done. Our government has not failed in its hundred years of national life to do what befitted a sovereign should say that the question as to the lib-

THE DRED SCOTT CASE. put it in the hands of the Supreme Court Louisiana to our domain. We took it and | to make and unmake the Constitution? I thing could have kept that Territory away | these guarantees applied to the black man? by conquest. When Texas knocked at the to him? When the question was raised,

by conquest. When Alaska was put in the Court of any question is not final in the market we bought it. "We hold the Philippine islands by com-bined right of conquest and purchase. If at the ballot box. They reversed the Dred

> which belong to sovereignty in affairs external to the Union, or only an assortment of special powers arranged and labeled like the jars on a druggist's shelves? If the former, an other questions are easy. "Anything else than the former, if you will excuse me for recurring to it for a moment, seems to me impossible. Government is but organized society. Its powers cannot be named in advance because the exigency cannot be known in advance. When the exigency comes the way opens. It may be to do something which no constitution would have authorized in advance. Would any state convention put into a constitution power to authorize the municipal corporations of the State to build railroads in other States and borrow money for that purpose? The city of Cincinnati built its Southern Railroad from the Ohio river through two States to Chattanooga on borrowed money and saved its trade and made a good investment. The State of Ohio authorized the act by virtue of its unde-

stitution have entertained for a moment a proposition to authorize the government to That is just what we are doing in Cuba.

army there and are administering government by military power. What is there in the Constitution to authorize such a proceeding? Not a word. We are doing it in the exercise of the undefined powers of sovereign government. We know not when nor where nor how our honor, our safety, our duty may require us to resort again to those undefined powers. Shall we com-mit political suicide by denying that we have them?

discussion of the awful fate of Rome. I have heard them from boyhood, but never before in such mournful cadence as in the speeches of W. Bourke Cochran in the dying year of the last century, arguing against the greatness of this country. But really, has Rome no lesson to teach us but by her fall? Rome is not dead. She lives to-day round the world in more power of blessing to mankind than when her people thronged her forum to listen to the debates of her orators. Roman literature is taught in Chicago's schools; Roman art adorns her homes; Roman law is administered in her courts. Next, after Christ's coming, Roman conquests and English conquests were the greatest, most meaningful facts of human history. "I suppose that nations, like men, have

their time to be born, to grow, to strive, to wane and to die. If my country shall abide as long and serve its age as well according to its opportunity as Rome lived whatever sphere I keep watch of the af-

-power at home, harmonized by constitutional adjustments with co-existing powers in an indissoluble partnership of Statespower round the world broad as the broadest, strong as the strongest-power every-

TESLA'S LATEST

way we must reason fairly and follow our SYSTEM OF ELECTRIC LIGHTING THAT IS SAID TO BE MARVELOUS.

> Each Lamp a Little Sun That Sheds a Soft and Steady Light Which Pleases the Eye.

> NEW YORK, Jan. 26.-Nikola Tesla has perfected his new system of electric lighting and hopes to have it soon introduced into general use. Under a full head of electricity the new lamp has the color of ice in the sun. The light is soft and absolutely steady. So diffuse is it that it deceives the eye, and at first seems without much power to illuminate. This is the light -the "perfect sanitary" light, as Tesla calls it-which he has been seeking for ten years. There are neither wires nor carbon filaments to break or burn out. The lamp may be described as a nest of glass tubes, bent in rectangular form.

Each lamp has about twenty feet of the hollow glass of the diameter of a finger electricity is sent quivering from Tesla's oscillator. Bursting into light, it floods the apartment with the clear light of day. It is daylight-not the splendor of the sun, but the light of the sun as on a cloudy day, when one forgets that the sun is shin-

Tesla's oscillator, which he believes the key for solving the most important electrical problems of the day, causes electrical vibrations of inconceivable speed. These vibrations turn the atoms of the glass in the tubes, as it were, into little comets, which shoot through the inclosed space with tremendous rapidity, leaving trains of light behind. This sudden starting and stopping of the current produces continuous light, not of the incandescent nor the arc light character, but purely

laboratory they appeared no more responcorner an ordinary incandescent bulb was glowing. It was extinguished, but the daylight remained. When Tesla's icy tubes were extinguished the place was darkness. Several interesting experiments were made. The sudden lighting of gas or of the ordinary electric lamp so shocked and | realizing that many weeks may be constrained the eyes that one seemed for the moment afflicted with a sudden yellow

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The largest collection of high-grade novelties ever shown in the city.

Let us book your order now Shirting sold by the yard

Ladies desiring Waist Patterns had better make their selections now, while the assortment is complete.

A few of the many patterns we have can be seen in our west window.

PAUL H. KRAUSS

44 East Washington St.

STEAM LAUNDRY SHIRT MAKER

The MAGAZINE THAT'S DIFFERENT

February Number, now for sale by all newsdealers, contains over 1,000 square inches of half-tones, which is more than the illustrations of Harper's, Frank Leslie's and Pearson's combined

"THE MAGAZINE OF BRAINS AND BEAUTY"

Special features for February: A short-story supplement containing fiction of a light, breezy brilliant style that has made Broadway Magazine stories famous. "The Drama of the Ghetto," being a story of the players at the Hebrew Theater in Bowery. Special illustrations. "Stories of New York." No. 1. "On the Night-sergeant's Desk," a vivid description of

six-hour watch at the desk of Sergeant Townsend of the celebrated Tenderloin Precinct, by Walter Beverley Crane. Stories, from month to month, by Alfred Henry Lewis, Anthony Hope, Gorden Palmer Robert Barr, Clement Scott and others. Some of the world's greatest artists and writers contribute to our pages each month. The

stage department is one feature which has popularized Broadway agazine and made it famous. When you read Broadway Magazine you do not read an old-time prosy publication but one that is thoroughly up-to-date, bright, crisp and intensely interesting—so different from the average magazine, which looks and reads about the same in January as it does in July. 10 cents a copy on all news-stands. Yearly subscriptions, \$1,00

SPECIAL OFFER: If you will inclose us 25 cents we will send Broadway Magazine any address for three months, and will send you free 75 Comple stories by some of the world's most famous authors, including such well-known writers a Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, the Author of "Dora Thorne," Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Mrs. May Agnes Fleming, Miss M. E. Braddon, "The Duchess," Sylvanus Cobb, jr., Emerson Bennett, Josiah Allen's Wife, Clara Augusta, Mary Kyle Dallas, Ned Buntline and many others. This is a library in itself. Take advantage of this grand offer to-day, as we cannot afford to make this unprecedented offer again. Stamps, silver, express or money-order taken.

If you will send us \$1.00 we will send Broadway Magazine to any address for one year, and will send you free the above premium and also a copy of our "American Beauties," containing over 200 pages, beautifully illustrated. This offer will be accepted through your newsdealer or direct.

direct. Send 10 cents for February Number and receive free our Twentieth Century Number BROADWAY PUBLISHING CO., 1123 Broadway, NEW YORK.

LI INTERVIEWED

HE SAYS THE CHINESE ARE GRATE-FUL TO AMERICANS.

Prompt Evacuation of Pe-Chi-Li Province Necessary if Peace Is to

Be Maintained.

Peking says: Viceroy Li Hung Chang,

in an interview to-day said: "We are in-

deed grateful to the American government

for the gradual evacuation of Pei-Chi-Li.

The quicker it is done, the better. It will

save the situation, which has been grow-

ing worse. We have conformed to the de-

mands of the powers so far as we can.

Now we need assistance in the execution

necessary. Should the American proposi-

tion be received with favor the task now

"The gradual evacuation which the

American government so opportunely pro-

poses is the solution of all our troubles.

When it begins the commercial and all

the usual relations will be resumed and

the anxieties which have oppressed us will

"There is not the slightest design on

the part of China to do less than we have

in consideration of our intelligent appre-

ciation of the situation, to execute the

There is not one word of truth in the

the province of Pei-Chi-Li. There is not

diers to take on police duties when the

what is wanted, but of comprehension as

"When the court will return to Peking

I cannot discuss. Though in some disre-

pute at present, we are a polite people.

Ministers come to me every day asking

when the Emperor will return: I cannot

answer. Would that not be rude, as long

as Count Von Waldersee, our illustrious

guest, is occupying the palace? Can we say when we would like him to leave?"

In conclusion the viceroy who, despite his

recent illness, is looking well and active,

said: "There is no truth in the London

report of the conclusion of a Russo-Chin-

Negotiations Slow.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.-The most re-

cent advices received by the State Depart-

ment from its agents in Peking indicate

that the negotiations among the ministers

there are proceeding slowly, but they do

not, by any means discourage the hope of

ultimate agreement. The department is not

disappointed in the lack of rapid achieve-

ment at Peking, but is on the whole ex-

pecting a satisfactory outcome, though

sumed in reaching this result.

In view of recent publications touching the insistence of the ministers at Peking

ese convention regarding Manchuria.

treaties, not only with consideration of antee.

foreigners leave. This is all.

to what China can do.

we have to accede.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 .- A dispatch from

BIRDS! BIRDS! finches, nightingales, Japanese rob-ins, European thrushes, blackbirds, talking parrots, aquarias, globes, goldfish, Jap. fringetails, Paradise fish, seeds, food, etc., at lowest price. C. F. KLEPPER, 431 and 432 Massachusetts avenue

DR. J. B. KIRKPATRICK Diseases of Women and the Rectum. Piles cured by his safe and easy method. No retention from business. Office, 31 East Ohio.

imposition of the death penalty on all the princes and generals mentioned in the dis-

Conger Visits Prince Ching.

SAN JUAN, de Porto Rico, Jan. 26 .- The the tax on tobacco was raised;

must be developed from the preliminary | succeeded in obtaining a government guar-

Husband "Seventy-Seven" Dr. Humphreys' "77" breaks up the Grip, while its TONICITY sustains th flagging energies during and after the at-

"Seventy-Seven" is a National Remedy, having a large sale in every State. During the present epidemic of Grip and Colds the demand is so large, that while we run our factory day and night, we are never quite able to fill all the orders received. Hence

At all Drug Stores, 25c, or mailed. Pocket Manual mailed free. Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co.

Cor. William and John Sts., New York.

heads of departments. LABOR UNIONS SCORED.

Dr. Lyman Abbott Thinks Men Should Work Where They Please.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 26 .- Dr. Lyman Abbott in an address at the Lowell Institute last night spoke in favor of American control of the Isthmian canal "To-day we are limited. But that necessity did not exist confronted by the question of the Isthmian canal," he said, "and I hope it will be owned, controlled and operated by the United State alone. I hope it will belong to no corporation, no private company, but to the United States as the Mississippi

Dr. Abbott scored the action of labor

unions in preventing a man working when, where, for whom, and for what wages he chooses. He said: "Not for an instant in a free state would the people tolerate legislation allowing this thing. But it is much worse when enforced by the laws of labor guilds. Thus it is the first duty of society | At the police station he claimed to be ill to protect every man in his natural right to labor and enjoy the product of his labor." Dr. Abbott then explained the single tax theory and advocated it strongly, because, he said, it taxes only unimproved land, not the fruits of a man's own labor. "It takes nothing from industry nor does it involve confiscation, for it will not come about, if at all, by instant action. We should levy taxes on income and possessions rather than on expenditures," he went on. "Levying taxes on expenditure means that

HAVE UNDEFINED AUTHORITY.

ed and Necessary Duties.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26 .- Four orators debated the colonial question before the Marquette Club's monthly dinner to-night. The discussion was on the proposition now before the Supreme Court and was expressed in the popular phraseology, "Does the Consti-LARGE NUMBER OF PROMINENT tution follow the flag?" Charles H. Aldrich, formerly solicitor general of the United States and the counsel in the Pepke diamond-importing case, took the Philippine contention before the Supreme Court, and Edwin Burritt Smith, the chairman of the executive committee of the Anti-imperialist League, stood for the affirmation of the question, the former a Republican and the latter a Democrat. Judge R. S. Taylor, of

vie of the foreign possessions. -Cabinet officers, members of the Supreme navy officers and ministers of foreign coun-

Judge Taylor's Address.

"Do all the provisions of the Constitution extend in proprio vigore to all territory acquired by the United States? Do the inhabitants of said territory at once be-

was an old-style primer, both in printing and illustrations, being the alphabet with tunity for the Vice President to protest "Benny Havens, O," and asserted that there were fourth class men present who had not qualified. Whereupon the army present investigation was over, they would | papers. These were called up, but when guished editor, and immediately presented looked like Cleveland, and bade the "rank

of a despotism that they were anxious to effusion. General Grosvenor was declared curtail the powers of the general government within the narrowest possible limits.

government as strong as a monarchy. An-

other part were so impressed with fears

was a mere question of partition. "The people of that time had a wholesome dread of the abuses of absolute Hoxie, Major John M. Carron, jr., Captain them by constitutional limitations. But such limitations are one thing, and a denial Hichborn, U. S. N.; General George H. | to the government of all power not defined Harries; Consul General John Goodnow, and conferred in terms is a very different

"There was equally no reason why the powers of the United States government as to things external should be circumscribed by final definition, and equally good reason why they should not. In the field of domestic jurisdiction, in respect to its relation to the States and their own citizens there was, as I have said, a necessity that its powers should be sharply defined and in respect to foreign and international af-In that field it was to be the sole government. As a Nation among nations it was to represent the whole people. In that world of commerce, negotiation and war were to be met problems, questions, contingencies, emergencies impossible to foresee. To cripple the government, or to take the hazard of crippling it, in its ability to meet these vast responsibilities by endowing it with powers less ample than those of the nations with which it would, or might, be called to deal, would have

were to do over. Suppose the subject before this assembly to-night to be decided by us, and the questions were on what principle shall we organize this government: shall we clothe it with plenary power in its international relations to do things which governments may of right do by usages of nations, or shall we make it a mere bundle of specific powers, providing that it I think there shall be no doubt as to what your answer would be. You would say, Let us make this government a virile government; not a eunich among nations.

ernment between the United States and the States was the most important and the most difficult part of the framing of the Constitution, so it has continued ever since to be the feature of it attracting most attention and exolting most discus-

tively. To discriminate between the pow- apply to that case. every degree of authority from the Su- is and must be construed.

power in any situation which has arisen. erty of the press is a debatable one. We had hardly started on our independent career when it became apparent that it was indispensible to the fulfillment of our great destiny that we should add the Territory of let the Supreme Court struggle with the question of our power to take it at its leisure. Does anybody suppose that anyfrom us? It was bound to be ours. If Was it not equally within the juridiction we had not taken it then we would have done so later; and if not by purchase, then of the court to decide that they all applied door we let her in. When we needed a few how else could it be settled in the first inmore acres of land to fill out the southwest | stance?

AN ENTIRELY NEW QUESTION. "I say we have not had to meet this States has power to take into its domain foreign territory at all it has the right to do it for the purpose of admitting it to the full relation of statehood, either immediately, or ultimately. The presence of that purpose gives color to the act, and the act when done gives effect to the purpose. Territory acquired with that purpose

becomes by that fact part of the United the territory acquired by us prior to the war against Spain was acquired with that purpose. In those cases, therefore, no question was presented as to our right to take title to territory without a purpose to incorporate it into full community of political relationship with the Republic, or as to the consequences of such an acquisition. We have taken the Philippine Islands without that purpose, and so are confronted for the first time with the question which I have stated.

"This makes it necessary to re-examine the grounds upon which our former acquisitions ought of right to stand. Were they acts of original, inherent, sovereign power, or were they acts resting on special powers conferred by the Constitution? There is nothing in the Constitution conferring in terms the power to acquire a foot of territery additional to that which constituted the United States when the Constitution was adopted. We have been accustomed to rest that power on the powers granted to declare war and make treaties.

"What are these provisions themselves? Do they constitute a grant of power which would otherwise not exist, or are they allotments of power in the partition of powers which the Constitution made between the United States and the States? The States, as independent sovereigns, had the power to make war and conclude peace, each for itself. The surrender of those powers in favor of the general government was an obvious necessity if there was to be any general government. That surrender must appear in the Constitution in some form. It might have been by mere negation-by denying those powers to the States. If that had been done would it be supposed that no power to make war or treaties remained any where?

"It was an explicit and orderly procedure

to vest the powers of war and peace, and

regulation of commerce, and of coining money and establishing a postal service in the general government in terms. They were all governmental powers which must be ledged somewhere, and which, in the scheme of federal union naturally belonged there. It seems to me that all these provisions of the Constitution are to be regarded, not as creations of new power, because they were all old powers belonging to the Staes and surrendered by them, but as mere designations of the depositary of the powers under the new arrangement. "At the same time the other construction of the Constitution can be adopted, and if The government has made arrangements were on the gridiron. Speeches were made and state governments should be made, not suit as respects the questions now attract- and glorious as the stars which fill the carries by implication power to do all things which the nations do by war, and the power to make treaties carries by implication power to do all things which the nations do by treaty, there is no constitutional obstacle in the way of our acquiring the earth. But if we are to reason in that logic wherever it leads. If the power to make war confers by implication power to acquire territory by conquest, it must imply power to take it and hold it on such terms and conditions as will be safe and advantageous. That covers the whole ground. That is the power of conquest as exercised by the nations of the earth. The same is to be said of acquisition by purchase if the power to make treaties carries with it as an incident the power to purchase territory. If we go that far with the implica-

tion we must go further and define the power as one to purchase and hold on safe and beneficial terms. CAN DO AS WE SEE FIT. "If the view which I have expressed of the essential character of the United States government as one of sovereign powers in the field of foreign and international affairs is sound there is no difficulty in settling the status of acquired territory and its inhabitants. Their relations to our own government are just what our government sees fit to make them. The trade relations of the acquired country with us and the rest of the world, and the political standing

of its inhabitants are to be determined by "This seems to some people a shocking proposition. They say, 'Are we to tolerate in this age of constitutional liberty the possession of such despotic and irresponsible powers in our government? Can Congress create a title of nobility in the Philippine islands and make General Otis Duke of Luzon? Can it overturn the Catholic Church in those islands and establish the Presbyterian Church as the State religion? "It does not help much in an argument about the construction of a house to suppose that a wolf might come down the chimney. At the same time there is, as it seems to me, abundant answer to such startling suggestions.

times call the bill of rights in the Constitution is found in the first eight amendments which were added to the Constitution after its adoption. The people had a vivid remembrance of the wrongs which had been suffered by their ancestors at the hands of the British government, and they wanted to make sure that they and their children should be safe against similar tirely irrelevant to consider in passing what was the intent of the people in the adoption

of these provisions. Of whom were they

thinking? Of themselves. For whom did they intend those safeguards? For them-

"The greater part of what we sor

selves. When we know that they did not intend them for the negroes and Indians in their midst what right have we to say that they intended them for the Asiatics

"If we assume that the Philippine islands powers of government in the external field | are in our hands subject to all the power application of distinctions which we have | limitations as our Constitution provides, had no occasion to consider and no occa- | the question arises: what one of those limitations apply? As to this the courts must "It is a rule of common sense and justice, | decide. It might be all of them, or it as well as of law, that all things said or | might be none. It is for the court to conwritten are to be construed in the light | sider in each case the nature of the proof the occasion, and with respect to the vision, the wrong to be prevented, the somatter in hand. On this principle substan- | cial and political conditions under which tially all of the thousands of statements it was adopted and those under which it which may be quoted from sources of is to be applied. It is thus that every law

"Do you say that such a power would

corner of the farm we took it from Mexico | "Of course, a decision by the Supreme

our former acquisitions gave us good title | Scott case on the battlefield. But as things there can be no doubt as to this one. The | go along, the question how the law is to be United States is sovereign in these is- applied to the case is a judicial question lands. The fact puts upon us a question | which must be decided by the courts. And which we do not have to meet in the other in the present case, touching the applicacases. What is the status of the Philip- tion of the personal-rights provisions of our pine islands as a country, and of its in- Constitution to the Filipinos and Porto habitants as people? Is the soil part of the Ricans I see no elements of extraordinary United States in the sense that Louisiana difficulty nor any danger to be feared. became part of the United Statees upon the | "Turn it over as we will, the decisive deed of transfer? Are its inhabitants question is the one which I stated at the citizens of the United States in the sense outset: 'What is the real nature of our government? Has it the plenary powers

fined sovereign power. "Would the framers of the Federal Con-

quarter any army in foreign lands and hold its people in subjection until such time as we should think best to release them? "The island does not belong to us. It is a foreign land to us. We have never been at war with its people. Yet we have an

"We have had many warnings in this

and served its age, I shall be content, from fairs of my native planet. "Let us not degrade our flag by belittling our government. It stands for power I say that, considering all the circum-

solar. In other words, each lamp is a little When a reporter saw the little white ich tubes shining along the ceiling of Tesla's glass pendants of a chandelier. In a far

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of details. I know Pei-Chi-Li province. I governed it for twenty years and have therefore the right to be listened to when stances, evacuation is advisable, indeed,

patches are untrue."

taxing our strength becomes easy. Those, PEKING, Jan. 26 .- United States Minisboth at home and abroad, who openly and ter Conger called upon Prince Ching tosecretly oppose a peaceable settlement will day. The visit was mainly a social one be confounded. When the troops leave Prince Ching expressed regret at the rethe dream of peace will become a reality. fusal of the ministers to give the Chinese "These armed expeditions are a great the Forbidden City in order that they menace. I never breathe freely while one might prepare for the Emperor, saying is out. If the soldiers simply lived on that it was impossible for the Emperor to the people that alone would be a terrible return to Peking until a place shall have tax on their exhausted resources; but that been prepared for his residence. Prince is not all. Reports reach me continually Ching also stated that he had informed the from magistrates and from Chinese and missionaries that the Chinese government foreigners in whom I have equal confidence had no objection to their remaining in the country and continuing their work which which I cannot communicate even to the was often beneficial to the country. He

TO PROVIDE REVENUE.

considered many of them good men.

Bill Passed by the Porto Rican House of Delegates.

agreed to do, but we ask the powers not House yesterday passed Hollander's bill to insist on the impossible, but to help us (to provide revenue for the people of Porto Rico and for other purposes) by a vote of demands to which, in order to avoid war, 22 to 14. There were many amendments, the most important cutting down the real and personal taxes from 1 to 11/2 per cent. The story that Chinese troops are pouring into excise and liquors taxes were reduced, but a single soldier within the district mapped out by Marshal Von Waldersee as being The Assembly has passed the bill leasing under foreign jurisdiction. Outside these to the French Railroad Company for limits we are collecting a few hundred solhipety-nine years a water front on government lands at San Juan valued at \$100,000. The company will build a terminal there "The question of punishment, of the nonand plans to spend considerable money on importation of arms, and of the indemnities completing the road, though it has not

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ers of government in that field and the of international relationship requires the